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saw. In the street she must find out what any scrap of written or printed paper was and to what it referred. Once having passed some such bits in the evening she was unable to sleep, and finally had to waken one of her sons and go and get the papers. In doing so she shut her eyes to avoid getting into the same trouble again. For the same reason she stayed as much as possible in a darkened room. These feelings materially interfered with her housework. Thyme in the soup led to such questionings as these: "I asked myself, is that a little bit of thyme? It might be something else. That other little bit—is it thyme? I shall never be sure that all these little pieces are thyme. Can there be anything else but thyme in it? What *is* thyme?" She had to read every word in the newspaper. She was oppressed by a sense of the unreality of things; was unable to act with decision. Yielding to the impulses brought a temporary sense of relief, but denial of them led to nervous attacks, which also followed slight shocks, the necessity for prompt action, or even came uncaused. These began with a fearful sense of something to happen, of something wrong, and of helplessness, and went on to confusion, pain in the vertex, buzzing in the ears, and finally trembling and an outburst of perspiration. She was painfully conscious of her trouble and feared insanity. With cessation of nursing, etc., nourishing food and tonics, and the encouragement that she would get well, she gradually improved, was able to get control of her impulses, and finally made a good recovery.

Ueber psychische Infection. ROBERT WOLLENBERG. Archiv f. Psychiatrie, Bd. XX, H. 1.

From the study of a large number of books and articles, the author gives a comprehensive statement of present information on the subject of what has been known in France as *folie communiquée*, *folie simultanée*, *folie similaire*, *folie à deux*, *à trois*, etc., and in Germany as *inducirtes Irresein*, *communicirter Wahnsinn*, *Simultanwahnsinn*, and *psychische Contagion*, *Ansteckung* or *Infection*. The conditions that favor transfer of the insane ideas, the kinds transferred, the prognosis and treatment, etc., are discussed, and illustrated by brief abstracts of cases, often by many. In conclusion the author shows at length, in an interesting case of his own, how delusions of persecution grew up in the minds of two sisters, and were by degrees accepted by their father. To the article is appended a bibliography of 103 titles, of which the first 43 relate to psychic epidemics, the remainder to sporadic cases affecting only a few individuals.

Ueber Intensionspsychosen, mit Nachtrag. LUDWIG MEYER. Archiv f. Psychiatrie, Bd. XX, H. 1.

Cases in which, as a result of psychic shock, associations of such a nature are formed that the most trivial objects or events call up vast psychic disturbances, are not very rare. For this general group of cases, Meyer proposes the term "Intensionspsychosen," because in them the most striking feature, both to the patient and the physician, is morbid attention (*intentio*) to some immediately present sensation, having in mind also certain analogies to "Intentionstremor," and the dependence of the latter on intended movements. Both sensory and motor cases are included, and of them a number of illustrative cases are given—of the first, a lawyer who found himself prevented from writing in the presence of others, by attacks of dizzi-